

THE RUTLAND HERALD.

POETRY.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

BY A JOURNEYMAN MECHANIC.

Now, wife and children, let's be gay,
My work is done, and here's the pay;
I was hard to earn, but never mind it,
Hope now'd the chief, and peace shall bind it.

But days I've toiled, and now we meet
To share the welcome week's treat.
Of toast and tea, of rest and joy,
Which gain'd by labor, cannot stay.

Come ye, who form my dear fire-side,
My ease, my comfort and my pride—
Come, now, and let us close the night
In honest sports and fond delight.

To-morrow's dawn brings blessed peace,
And each domestic joy's increase,
To him who honest mounts
That source of life which Heaven ordains.

Of rich and poor, the difference what?
In working or in working not;
Why then on Sunday were so great
As those who own some vast estate?

For on to-morrow's happy day
We shall work less, perhaps than they;
And, though no dauntless it affords,
What's sweet and clean will grace our board.

This known, for every blessing given,
Thankful we'll bow our knees to Heaven;
To God's own house our voices raise,
With grateful notes of prayer and praise.

Such duties will not interfere,
Nor cloud my brow with thought severe;
But still leave time enough to spend,
To take a walk or see a friend.

Sweet the serenity of heart
That public works don't import!
And sweet the field, or sweet the road,
To him whose conscience is no load!

Then shall the day, as God designed,
Improve my health, unredeem my mind;
And Monday morning, free from pain,
Cheerful I'll go to work again.

Our life is but a lengthen'd week,
Through which, with toil for rest we seek;
And he whose labor well is past,
A joyful Sabbath finds at last.

MISCELLANY.

THE BLACK DEATH.

There is a paper in a late number of the Electric Medical Journal, upon that horrid disease—an epidemic that pervaded Europe, Asia and Africa, in the fourteenth century, and spread desolation and death wherever it made its appearance.

Some idea may be formed of the virulence of this pestilence from the high rate of mortality induced; thus at Cairo from 10 to 15,000 died daily, being as many, as in modern times, great plagues have carried off during their whole course; in China more than 13,000,000 perished; India was depopulated; Tartar, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Armenia were covered with dead bodies; in Carmania and Cesarea none were left alive on the roads—in the camps—in the caravansaries—corpses alone were seen; in Gaza 22,000 people and most of the animals were destroyed; Cyprus was deprived of all its inhabitants. In the countries of the East, China excluded, nearly three millions eight hundred and forty thousand individuals fell victims to it. It swept over the water as well as the land, rattering off the doomed on the bosom of every ocean, sea and river; so that ships, destitute of crews were drifting about at the sport of the elements spreading the seeds of disease wheresoever they chance to drive ashore.

Equally malignant was it in Europe; 60,000 dying in Florence; 50,000 in Paris; 100,000 in Venice; the same number in London; 124,434 Franciscan Friars in Germany, &c. &c. More than two hundred thousand small towns and villages lost every inhabitant. In many parts of France not more than two out of twenty escaped; in one Parisian Hospital alone the daily mortality amounted to 500. In one burial ground in London, 50,000 corpses were arranged in layers, and buried in large pits. In Avignon, the Pope found it necessary to consecrate the Rhone, that bodies might be thrown into it without delay, as the church yards could not contain them.

Even Germany, which was a favored land, one million two hundred and forty thousand, four hundred and thirty-four died; Italy lost half its inhabitants; some portions of it still more; for example, Padua, Corsica and Sardinia two thirds; Venice three fourths, and the surviving fourth fled from the city, leaving it forlorn and desolate. At Florence a prohibition was issued against publishing the deaths, and tolling the bells at funerals, that the living might not abandon themselves to despair. Even the frozen regions of Iceland and Greenland did not escape the scourge. It was at this period that Denmark and Norway were obliged to suspend their Northern voyages, and the towering icebergs so accumulated on the Greenland Coast, as to prevent all subsequent communication with the Colony there located; and "no mortal from that time forward, has ever seen its inhabitants." Europe lost during the prevalence of this epidemic twenty-five millions of inhabitants.

Merchants whose earnings and possessions were unbounded, coldly and willingly renounced their earthly goods. They carried their treasures to monasteries and churches, and laid them at the foot of the altar; but gold had no charms for the monks, for it brought them death. They shut their gates; yet still it was cast to them over the convent walls. People would brook no impediment to the last pious work to which they were driven by despair. When the plague ceased, men thought they were still wandering among the dead, so appalling was the livid aspect of the survivors, in consequence of the anxiety they had undergone, and the unavoidable infection of the air.

Many destroyed themselves as if in a frenzy; funeral ceremonies were neglected; morals every where deteriorated; and the service of God was in a great measure laid aside; the churches were deserted; the people remained un instructed; parents neglected their children, and children abandoned their parents; the crops were blighted; the beasts of the fields, the birds of the air, the inhabitants of the briny deep, perished by thousands and tens of thousands. Parliaments and the Courts of Justice were closed; every thing stood still, save the working of man's evil passions; but these still warred violently, as may be learned by reading of the bloody quarrel that raged between Edward III. and Philip VI.

The natural phenomena that prevailed just previous to the out breaking of this pestilence, and the moral effects that were witnessed immediately subsequent thereto, were of a strange order, but we cannot, now, dwell upon them. In the whole range of history, we know not of a period that opens so wide and glorious a field for the writer of a romance, as the one of which we have been speaking, abounding as it does with the grand, the terrible and the sublime.

SIMON BIGELOW'S ESTATE.
STATE OF VERMONT. It is remembered that District of Rutland, in said state a special Probate Court holds at Rutland, in said district, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1837.

Present **WILLIAM HALL**, Judge.

An instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Simon Bigelow, late of Rutland, in said district deceased, being presented to the court here by Simeon Bigelow, Harvey Hall, and Royal A. Avery, the executors thereto named for probate:

It is ordered by said court, that all persons concerned therin be notified to appear at a session of said court, to be held at the probate office in Rutland on the first Monday of September next, and show cause if any they may have, against the probate of said will, for which purpose it is further ordered, that a copy of the record of this order be published three weeks successively in the Rutland Herald, printed at Rutland as soon as may be.

34 Attest, H. B. TOWNSLEE, Register.

EDWARD VAIL'S ESTATE.

STATE OF VERMONT. It is remembered that at a stated Probate Court, held at Rutland within, and for said district on the first Monday of August, A. D. 1837.

Present **W. M. HALL**, Judge.

An instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Edward Vail, late of Danby, in said district deceased, being presented to the court here by Ira Vail and John Vail, the executors therein named, for probate:

Ordered by said court, that all persons concerned therin be notified to appear at a session of said court, to be held at Rutland in said district on the first Monday of September next, and show cause if any they may have against the probate of said will—for which purpose it is further ordered, that a copy of the record of this order be published three weeks successively in the Rutland Herald, printed at Rutland, as soon as may be.

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EXTRAORDINARY SURGICAL OPERATION BY DR. SCUDER. There was performed in our village, last week, a very curious and novel operation in the eye, being nothing more nor less than the instantaneous cure of squinting, or "Strabismus," as it is properly called. The patient, a young lady from South Carolina, came from Saratoga to this place to meet Dr. Scuder, and so perfect was the operation, and so little the inconvenience, that she returned with her parents to Saratoga in the evening train of cars. The operation was performed by cutting some of the fibres of the muscle which hold the eye obliquely: the consequence was, that the opposite muscle immediately brought the eye in its proper line of vision, and the unpleasant deformity of squinting was instantaneously removed.

—Balltown Spa Gazette.

ANOTHER SAM PATCH. At 4 o'clock on Wednesday evening, a boy about 17 years of age took a leap from the mast head of a sloop, about 60 feet in height, at the foot of Canal street, N. Y. He mounted the mast in perfect coolness, smoking a cigar, fell handsomely into the water, and then swam to the wharf. There were about 1,200 persons present.

EXTRACTS FROM SAMOE'S SERMON.

Strait is the gate, and narrow is the way which leadeth to Glory.

BRETHREN BELIEVERS! You sensible disrite to har de word, and hab it spalied and monstrated to you; yes, and I tend to spain it clear as de lie on de libba da. We is all wicked sinners har helde; its lie, my brether; and I tell you how it cum. You see my frens,

Adam was de fu man, Eve was de wodder; Cain was a wicked man, Case he killed his brother,

Adam and Eve was hate brak man, and Cain was Case and Abel. Now I spose it seem to strike your understand how de fu white man can. Why I let you no. Do you see, when Cain kill your brother de massa cum and say—"Cain, whar you brother Abel?" Cain say: "I don't no, mass." But de nigger nev'd all de time. Massa now git mad, cum gin; peak mighty sharp de time. "Cain, whar you brother Abel you niggga?" Cain now git fren, an he tar side, and dis is de way de fu with man cum pon' dis yerth! an it had not been jordal play nigger Case, we'd never been trubled wid dose sassy wite pocky de shad circumboluble. Now eng de forty-lebghum, tickler meter.

A false hit. During the performance of Brutus, some time since at one of the N. Y. theatres, a gentleman in one of the boxes, asked his companion what was the meaning of the letters S. P. Q. R., on the Roman banners? "Why the meaning is plain enough Tom," replied the friend, "it means, Specie Payments Quite Rare."

Daring East Girls. When the down east girls wish to threaten each other with a flogging, they say "I will be into you like a *black chick*." When a wild lark attempts to steal a kiss from a "Nantucket girl," she says, "Come sheer off, or I'll spit your mawful self with a typoon." The Boston girls hold still till they are well kissed, when they flounce up all at once, and say, "I should think you ought to be ashamed." —*Dept. Trans.*

As for the N. Y. girls, they go on the regular *sports* of victory principle. A man is right for a kiss as if for dear life—dead dress, sleeves, &c. not taken into account. But if he takes the citsit, he can then enjoy the spoils to his hearts content—because the girls never give up until all their strength is gone.—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

When a clever fellow steals a kiss from a Louisiana girl, she smiles, blushes deeply, and says—nothing. We think our girls have more taste and sense than those of down east and Alabama. When a man is smart enough to steal the divine luxury from them they are perfectly satisfied.—*Picayune.*

The ladies of this village receive a salute with christian meekness. They follow the scripture rule—when smitten on the one cheek they turn the other also.—*Bungtown Chronicle.*

When a young chap steals a kiss from an Alabama girl, she says, "I reckon it's time now" and gives him a box on the ear that he don't forget in a week.—*Irishman Herald.*

FIRE! FIRE!!

THE members of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company are hereby notified that the following assessments have been made by the Directors, on all rates in force, on the following days, to wit:

Nov.	19, 1836	1-1/4	of 1 per cent.
Dec.	" "	1-1/2	" "
Jan.	13, 1837	1-1/4	" "
March	11,	1-1/4	" "
March	26,	1-1/2	" "
May	10,	1-1/2	" "

Making 3 per cent. assessment for the year, which is to be cast on the original amount of the premium note, without reference to any endorsement, and the same to be paid in the Treasurer of his office in Montpelier, on or before the 15th day of October, 1837. An opportunity will be presented to forward assessments by the members of the Legislature, and those who neglect to forward the amount when due, are referred to the 5th Sec. of the Act attached to each policy for the consequences.

By order of the Directors.

HOMER W. HEATON, Treasurer.

The Printers of each weekly newspaper in this state are requested to publish the above notice, 3 weeks successively, and forward their bills by the members of the Legislature for payment.

GROCERIES.

RON, Tapioca, Currants, Sago, Rice, Box and cask Raisins, Lard, Lump, White Barrels and Brown Butter, Souchong, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson, Old Hyson and Imperial Tea. Codfish and Mackarel, for sale by DANIELS & BELL.

Rutland, August 12, 1837.

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NOTICE.

THE Partnership of GREEN & BANCROFT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons that are indebted to said firm, are requested to call and settle the same with Orange Green, who is lawfully authorized to adjust all demands of said company.

ORANGE GREEN,

AMASA BANCROFT.

The business will hereafter be carried on by the sub- ORANGE GREEN,

DANIELS & BELL.

Rutland, August 14, 1837.

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SIMEON BIGELOW'S ESTATE.

STATE OF VERMONT. It is remembered that District of Rutland, in said state a special Probate Court holds at Rutland, in said district, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1837.

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Brandreth's Pills.

"The true riches of Life are Health."

We know that health and ability to labor, is the wealth of the great mass of the people in this, as in most other countries. To preserve, therefore, that health by extraneous means, is a grand, moral and political scheme, to fulfil which, requires our utmost attention.

The unprecedented success which has resulted from Brandreth's Pills, during a period of upwards of eight years, the numerous and extraordinary cures which they have performed upon hundreds of individuals whom they have rescued from almost inevitable death, after they had been pronounced incurable by the most eminent of the faculty—justifies Dr. Brandreth, the proprietor of this universal medicine, in warmly and conscientiously recommending it to the special notice of the public.

Dr. Brandreth wishes mankind to consider this truth, that health depends on the state of purity in which the blood is kept, and on the body being supplied daily with new blood from food consumed; consequently, according to the porosity of that blood, so must the state of the body be more or less healthy. To obtain therefore, the most direct purifier of the blood, is of no little importance to every individual.

That Brandreth's Pills are the most direct purifiers of the blood, there will be no doubt when it is known that they have gained their present very extensive sale by their own intrinsic merit; proved by the numerous cures which they have accomplished in every variety of disease.

The popular action of these pills is most surprising, their operations being more or less powerful, according to the purity of the circulating fluid. On a person in a fair state of health, who only coughs slightly, bilious, they will be scarcely felt; on the contrary, if the complaint be chronic and the constitution be much deranged, the effect generally at first is most powerful, until the system be freed of some of its most violent and turbulent humors. These accomplished doses sufficient to cause two or three evacuations daily, will remove the disease and the constitution will soon be restored to a state of health and renewed vigor.

These pills are recommended by thousands of persons whom they have cured of consumption, influenza, colds, digestion, dyspepsia, headache, rheumatism, gout, rheumatism, nervous diseases, liver complaint, pleurisy, depression of spirits, fits, palp, dropsy, cramp, epilepsy, whooping cough, quinsy, cholera, cholera morbus, gravel, worms, dysentery, scurvy, sore ulcers, cancers, tumors, swollen feet, and legs, piles, costiveness, all eruptions of the skin, female complaints of every kind, especially obstructions, relaxations &c. &c.

Such is the reputation, and so great the demand for the Genuine "Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills," that a counterfeiter article is made, *advertised* and sold as genuine—and some individuals who sell the counterfeit pills, have advertised themselves as my agents, and I have found it necessary to preserve the reputation of my pills, and save the public from imposition, to furnish every agent with a certificate, which is as follows—

"BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS".
Security against Counterfeits.

The within named PERRE & PARMALE, of Middlebury, Conn. are my appointed General Agents for the State of Vermont, Connecticut (except Fairfield County), Hampshire and Franklin Counties, Mass.; Cheshire and Sullivan Counties, N. Hampshire.

In the United States of America

And this letter which is signed by me B. BRANDRETH, in my own hand writing, must also be signed by the within named General Agent, whose name will also appear in the principal papers in the United States. This caution has become absolutely necessary, to guard the public against the numerous counterfeits which are out of the above popular medicines.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

LYDIA FOSTER, late administrator of the estate of Sam'l Foster, late of Mount Taber, in said district, deceased, proposing to render an account of